# NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES CORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, JR., MANAGER.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

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Volume XXXII...... No. 146

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel-The INVISIALE PRINCE-UN-

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.-TREASURE TROVE. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- Gio, THE ARMORER O

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving place, -THE IMPERIAL IRVING HALL. Irving place -Signor MAZZOLENI

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 5% Broadway, opposite the Matropolitan Hotel—in these Equippian Expension-ments, Singing, Dancing and Burlesques.—The Flyin-teum—internal Japanese Troups.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSPRE'S. 729 Broadway, opinibile New York Hotel. - In their Sones, Dances, Economicities, Burlesques, &c. - Cinder-Leon - Tell Long and

PIPTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West wenty-fourth atreet.—Guipun & Christy's Minsterles.— britopian Minsterless, Ballads. Bublesques, &c.—The loggis Japanese Jugglers—The Statue Lover.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWET, -Co COGALISM. NEGRO MINISTRELSY. BURLINGGES. BALLET DIV 1000MRNT. &C.-MACMURHOGH'S SWORD, OR THE WILD IN WITH GALTESS.

OBASE'S MINSTRELS, Bighth avenue and Thirty-fourth HOOLBY SOPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. - Ermopian Mis-

THE BUNYAN TABLEAUX. Union Hall.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway. RAD AND RIGHT ARM OF PROSMT—THE WASHINGTO
WINS -- WONDERS IN NATURAL HISTORY, SCHENCE AND ARM
MOTURES DAILY. Open from 8 A.M. 1818 50 P. M. SUNDAY (THIS) EVENING—GRAND SACEED VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT AT STRINWAY HALL, Fourteenth dreet and Fourth avenue.

### TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Sunday, May 26, 1867.

## REMOVAL.

The NEW YORK HERALD establishment is now located in the new HERALD Building, Broadway and Ann street.

### NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers will please bear in mind that in order to have their advertisements properly classified they should be sent in before half-past eight o'clock in the evening.

### THE NEWS.

#### EUROPE. The news reported by the Atlantic cable is dated

yesterday evening, May 25.

Earl Derby announces that the Fenian Colonel Burke
will certainly be hanged, although it has been reported
that his sentence was commuted to imprisonment for

tion with Donmark. The Czar of Russia an of Turkey, the King of Prussia, and the Eu

Councie closed at 93 M, for money, in London. Five wenties were at 72 M in London and 77 M in Frankfort. The Liverpool cotton market closed firm, with middlin uplands at 114d. Breadstuffs steady. Provisions with

ut material change. By the German mail steamship Hermann, from Southimpton, at this port yesterday, we have the full text of the Marquis de Moustier's report to the French Legisla ture of the negotiation of the Luxemburg peace treaty,

We have also by the Hermann other interesting details of our cable news despatches to the 14th of May

THE CITY. A warrant was issued by Justice Hogan yesterday for pany, on the charge of libelling Mrs. Catharine S. Stuy vessant by publishing an article in the Illustrated Police.
A'ess to the effect that she was caught by her busbane in an equivocal position with a Mr. Bordean, which was accompanied by a cut showing the parties in the position

New York and John T. Hoffman, Mayor, &c., against Thomas C. Acton and others, Commissioners of the Me tropolitan Police, and the Board of Metropolitan Police, involves and is made up for the purpose of testing the constitutionality of the twelfth section of the City Tax Levy, which transfers the licensing power from the Mayor and Commonalty to the Police Con court, General Term. The argument will be concluded

John A. Taylor was yesterday committed by Unite Btates Commissioner Osborn to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of attempting to pass an altered United States stamp, with intent to defraud the govern-

on Council of this city should not be punished for contempt of court in failing to comply with the require s of a writ of mandamus directing them to adopt more for the raising of funds for the building of market in the Eighteenth ward, under the provisions of an act of the Logislature passed in 1866, was yesterday Issued by Mr. Justice Sutherland at chambers of the

In the case of the Prussian government against Phili-Henrich, the Court has granted writs of habeas corpus and certiorari, which brings up the case before the United States Circuit Court in full bench. The hearing of the case is fixed for Monday next.

The stock market was without improvement yesterday. Gold closed at 137%.

The markets were characterized by extreme dulness yesterday, and prices for almost all commodities, though not essentially changed, ruled in favor of the pur-

haser. Coffee was dull but steady in value. Cott was a shade firmer On 'Change flour and wheat were dull, but prices were unchanged. Corn and oats ruled steady. Pork closed heavy, while beef and lard were fair demand at former prices. Freights continued dull and depressed. Whiskey was nominal. Naval stores

WISCELL AWROUS

ships Ocean Queen from A Hormann from Southampton, England, at this port yesterday, we received files of newspapers from Aus-tralia, New Zealand, China and India, with letters from our special correspondent in Japan; one batch of mails travelling from Melbourne to San Francisco, and thence to Panama and New York, and the other from Australi and India, overland to England, and then from Southampton across the Atlantic to this city. As ovi-dence of the universality of the sources from which the HREALD'S news columns are supplied, and the regularity of the service, we may mention that the parcels of flies from the actipodes, with the correspondence from Yokohama, Japan, by both routes, were delivered in our

east and west-in their line of travel. Our Panama correspondence is dated May 15. To executive and legislative powers at Bogota were still antagonistic attitudes, although no open rupture has occurred. De Goda had been superseded by Lopoz a Santa Martha, and it was highly probable that Mos quera's rumored movement against Panama had been abandoned. Three American and two British men-of war arrived esmulianeously in the harbor at Panama or the 4th inst., under the impression that the massession troops were about attacking the town, and that the gren and Thatcher were aboard the American vessels. No attack took place, however, but it was said semi officially that in case of interruption on the transit route the United States forces would have immediately seizes Cuyler, or Rayo, the Colombian vessel which was sup posed to be a Chitean privateer, had accepted the pro The boarding of the Rayo by the Spanish naval officers some time ago, is likely to produce trouble between

Colombia and Spain.
Our Lima, Peru, correspondence is dated April 28. Trouble between the President and Congress was in-creasing, and it was highly probable the former would declare himself dictator. The Congress compelled him o dismiss his ministers, and no persons have befound willing to accept their vacated positions. In the meantime revolution was ripe all over the republic with his fleet, had sold a small steamer, a Mexican prize in the port, without permission. Bolivia had signed a treaty of commerce and navagation with Brazil. The American ship Camilla, Captain Humphreya, from Boston, with guns, &c., for the Peruvian government, arrived at Callao on the 25th inst. The cargo consists of ten fifteen-inch, six ten-inch and six

oine-inch cannons, with ammunition, &c.
Our Valparaise correspondence is dated April 17. The
impression provailed that the United States was more riendly to Spain than to Chile and Peru, and it wa probable as a consequence that the proposed mediation of this country would not be accepted. The allied squadrons were still in port, the old good feeling between the two little republics baving been restored. The government party had been everywhere triumphant in the Congressional elections, but the press was loudly decing the victory as the result of open fraud at th

on of war against Colsiu on the part of the Tycool was a virtual admission of inability to subjugate that province although the reason given was respect for the province attough the recent Mikado. General Van Valken-momory of the deceased Mikado. General Van Valken-burgh had reopesed correspondence with the govern-ment regarding American claims for property destroyed in 1863. Admired Bell was expected with his squadres to excert General Van Valkenburgh to Genka where he goes to attend the diplomatic conference. Files from the West Indies have been received dated

at Kingston, Jamaica, on the 24 of May. There wa noral prostration in every commercial branch of sinces. The bills proposed by the government to pro-te law reforms in Jamaica were generally obnoxious

sotoria on Friday, and the new Dominion of Canad omes into existence on the 1st of July. Twenty-on numbers of the Senate under the new act have been members of the Senate under the new act have been appointed. As a consequence of the prevailing fever for monarchical matters in the provinces it is said that one man has already become so crasy that he imagines himself a nephew of the Queen and entitled to the possession of Buckingham Palace. He attempted on Friday to kill his mother because she did not see his

The Susquebanna sailed from Eingston, Jamaica, or May 1, for Port au Prince, with Admiral Palmer or board, and the sloop-of-war Saco left at the same time for Cane National Saconal S for Cape Haytien. The Oscools, Wateres, Saranac, Resacs and Powhatan were at Poroma on the 4th inst. was at Lima, April 23. The Dakota was at Valparate on the 17th ult. The Hartford, Shenandoah, Wachuset, Ashuelot, Monocacy and Wyoming were expected at Yokohama, Japan, on the 20th of April.

The Coriell murder trial was continued in New Brun wick, N. J., yesterday, the case for the prosecution having rested and the defence being opened. The prisoner's counsel announced his line of defence to be on the circumstantial character of the evidence adduced by the State. Testimony was taken to show the prerious good character of the prisoner, and the cour

Twelve thousand persons attended the races at Jerome Park yesterday. The hurdle race was won by Black-bird; the three mile dash by Loadstone; the third race by a Lexington colt, and the \$4,000 match, mile he by the chestnut coll DeCourcy.

A Montgomery (Ala.) paper nominates General Grant and Dick Busteed for President and Vice President, and then promulgates an address to the colored people, citing welve reasons why they should vote for the rep-

zens of Montreal as was expected. He keeps rather quiet, and did not attend a review of the volunteers of Governor Fletcher, of Missouri, has agreed to canva

Tennessee for the radicals during the summer. A vigilance committee in Johnson county, Mo., hur two outlaws and arrested three suspected horse thieve recently. The latter were delivered over to the authors

A prize fight in Illinois recently lasted one hour an four minutes, only three rounds being fought.

Progress of Liberal Ideas in China.

The inauguration of a Catholic cathedral at Pekin and the laying of the first stone of an Anglican church at Kinkiang are facts full of promise for the Chinese empire. They are the best evidences that we can have of the complete overthrow of the policy of exclusion which has so long shut in its people from intercourse with the rest of the world. Religious toleration is the first great step towards commercial progress. The one follows as surely on the other as political on commercial freedom. The result in this case is rendered all the more certain by the fact that no particular sect or form of Christianity is favored by the Chinese government. It will therefore be to the interest of the missionaries of every Christian denomination to aid in promoting the spread of liberal political deas, so as gradually to bring that jealous government within the influence of the en arged principles which at present regulate the policy of most civilized countries. As in the case of Japan, it is not unlikely that we shall soon have commissioners here from it to investigate our industrial and agricultural systems, and to endeavor to give a large development to the political and commercia relations of the two countries. The facilities of communication between them which are now in progress give to such a project increased importance. As soon as the Pa-Railroad is completed there is but very little question that New York will become the great centre through which the trade of the two hemispheres will flow.

Religious Liberty in the United States. In more respects than one the community of the United States is the most extraordinary community which the sun has yet shone upon Never before did any nation in so brief s period, and in spite of so many difficulties attain such gigantic proportions. Never before did so beterogeneous a mass in so short a time acquire such unity of character and purpose. Never before have difference of race lifference of language, difference of antece dents, difference of taste, difference of interests been so completely overcome as in the brief space of a century to create one of the foremost and most hopeful of existing nations.

In nothing, however, is the peculiarity of the United States more noteworthy than in the successful manner in which the difficult question of religious liberty has from the outset been managed. Starting with the principle that it was not the province of Congress to legislate within the domain of nce, we have adhered to that principle throughout, and the result has been satisfactory beyond parallel in the history of the nation In this country the voluntary principle has been fairly and fully tested, and it is but just to say that the conclusions of the most enthu-siastic advocates of that principle have been abundantly justified. With us there has been neither frown nor favor; all systems of religion not antagonistic to enlightened freedom and not incompatible with advanced civilization have been equally tolerated and equally left to themselves, and an impartial mind might perhaps be justified in concluding that they have each been successful in proportion to their merita.

Our attention has been directed afresh to this peculiar characteristic of American liberty by certain events of the day. From a letter which we printed in Friday's HERALD, from the pen of our special correspondent in Paris, it appears that two sons of Brigham Young. the Mclchizedek (if we may use in this connec tion without profanity a sacred name) of Salt Lake City, are now, with other fellow laborers making vigorous efforts in different parts of Europe to proselytize and encourage emigration to the new Land of Promise. These men confidently state that emigration this year to Salt Lake City will be unusually large. Acting, not without a certain amount of wisdom and foresight, it has been the object of this Mormon agency to add to their population elements from some of the healthiest stocks of the old world. The labors of this brotherhood have not been unsuccessful in the past among the Northern nations of Europe; and this year it appears, large numbers of Swedes, Norwe gians and Germans have resolved to abandon their native seats and east in their lot with the happy family in Utah. It is impossible to refuse to admit that in seeking to swell, with as much rapidity as possible, the tide of their population, the managers of Mormondom are o a certain extent, wise in their generation Utah is not so far from the centre of American activity as it once was. Year by year the distance is diminishing, and the Pacific Railroad threatens to annihilate it altogether Incorporation with the United States will soon be a vital question, not only with the Mormons, but with the whole American people; and whether Salt Lake City shall or shall not share the fate of Nauvoo may be found to depend very much on the vigorous front which they shall be able to present The admission of Utah into the Union, with the full privileges of an organized State, is certainly an event of the not distant future. which will prove, perhaps, the severest test to which our elastic constitution has yet been subjected. Toleration has been the law hitherto. and unless good reason can be shown for it, it will be dangerous to enter upon exceptional

legislation. At the same time we have it announced that during the approaching anniversary week in Boston there is to be held a Conference to which all outside bodies organized on a religious basis are invited to send delegates. The object is to compare notes, to see how tar they agree and how far they differ, and to ascertain whether there is not a common platform on which they can jointly stand and exert their influence for moral and spiritual ends. The conception is original. It is worthy of the American mind Nothing so purely catholic as proposed convention has yet been exhibited to the world. Held, as it is to be, in the old centre of New England Puritanism, it is peculiarly suggestive, and is certain to con attention beyond the limits of the United States. In certain particulars-in its broad, generous catholicity, for example—it will rise superior to that splendld assembly which is oon to take place in Rome, when some eight hundred bishops from almost all the ends of the earth will gather around the person of the Holy Father and take part in the celebration of the martyrdom of St. Peter. The splendid accessories which will give edat to the one will certainly be wanting to the other; but failure is not necessary on that account. We know no reason why we should not wish this Boston meeting success. We know many reasons why we should. "Let brotherly love continue." is the advice of an apostle-an adrice unfortunately sadly disproportioned to Christian profession; but surely "brotherly love" is not incapable of rising above and reaching beyond mere denominational bound ary lines. Let our Boston friends, who have taught the world so much, endeavor to give a grander embodiment of this Christian grace Let them strive to revive the truth, and to compel again the admission that "Christians do love one another." Let them show, too that love is not incompatible with large diversities of opinion. The platform is good, is worthy of their best efforts, and is at least deserving of success.

There are some who can see nothing but evil in party organizations for religious purposes among people who have departed from so-called orthodox standards. It is not so with us. We consider them rather tokens for good. They are the natural and necessary outcome of man's social and religious natures. They furnish, also, good and convincing proofwhatever he himself may at times say the contrary—that he has longings after and trust in the Infinite and the Unknown. Such associations, as a rule, are a benefit to society. They are social rather than political in their character, conservative father than destructive in their tendency. Generally they are dominated by a high mora purpose. They have, as a rule, some good, even noble end in view; and devotion to that end is proved, not by labor alone, but by

ours where toleration is general, error is certain to appear as one of the characteristics of variety; but the history of religion in the United States proves that error as a rule corrects itself. Many religious bubbles have already burst; many more will appear and burst in their turn. Fourierism has gone; Free-loveism will follow; but what is solid and substantial in religion will always remain, and to Christianity the honor and the glory will ever be due. The experiment made on so grand a scale in the United States will be convincing to all future time that it is safest and wisest for a State to leave religion alone. The success or non-success of Mormon propagan dists is a matter of indifference to us ; but of the doings of the Catholic Congress in Boston we shall be anxious to be informed.

Greeley's Responsibility to His Party. So far as the politicians of this city are con erned, Greeley has fairly whipped in all his dversuries. The copperhead Corporation notwithstanding the fact that he is the main riginator, prop and advocate of the odious Excise law, Commissioners and all, bestow upon him sixty thousand dollars' worth of Corporation advertising. The "narrow-minded block heads" of the Union League back down from their proposition to expel him from their asset ciation, and, sneak off with drooping ears and tails. The "recent and venomous apostates" who have smarted under his lash cooingly applaud him in their "minor topics," and besmean aim with their approval. Copperheads, blockheads and apostates, all agree that his straw bail for Jeff Davis was his own affair, and that no person has any right to take him to task about it.

The truth is they are all mistaken, and Greeley laughs at them in his sleeve for their folly. The republicans of the country-especially in the West-know better. Greeley has himself shown that he did not become bail for Jeff Davis simply as Horace Greeleyphilanthropic and somewhat impracticable individual-but as a representative Northern re publican "who had been a conspicuous oppo nent of the rebellion." Without such a man on the bail bond Davis would have been stil held in jail. This is what Mr. Greeley said in his paper on Monday last :-

his paper on Monday last:—

I went to Richmond and signed the bond simply be cause the leading counsel for the prisoner deemed it important. If any other name would have answered a well they would not have proffered mine; for they could easily have given ten millions of dollars, all of it by men who were worth double the amount for which they became responsible, and each of whom would have esteemed againg the bond a privilege. But the counsel believed it eminently desirable that they should present some Nogthern names, of men who had been conspicuous opponents of the rebellion; perhaps because the application to admit to bait would otherwise be streamously resisted. I know nothing of their reasons; I only know that they would not have required me to face this deluge of mud if they had not believed it necessary.

The following day he religented.

The following day he reiterated the story grossest misstatements."

We stated yesterday the fact that Horace Greeley (and he same was the case with Gerrit Smith) went to Rich mond and gare their names as bondemen for Jefferse Davis, because, in the opinion of his counsel, it was accessary to do so—because the anti-republican name to abundantly profered would not answer as well.

Greeley, therefore, stood forward as stray

all for Jeff Davis, not as an individual, but as republican party of the North; and his party have a perfect right, therefore, to repudiate th act and to hold him responsible for his unau-thorized use of his position in the organization o secure the release of the master spirit and head of the rebellion. This is well understood by the republicans throughout the country although it may not be clear to the "recent and omous apostates" who once belonged to that party, nor to the "narrow-minded blockheads" of the Union League, who do not know how to be useful to a good cause.

Revival of the Slave Trade-Coolie Emi

when slavery has been abolished in the United States, and prospectively in Brazil, it is bewildering to find that the laxity of the British government, notwithstanding all its noisy profes ions in tavor of negro emancipation, is directly responsible for a revival of the slave trade between Africa and the West Indies. The Jamaica papers inform us, upon what seems to be good authority, that since the arrival of the new Governor General of Cuba the slave traffic with Africa has considerably increased, and that a number of steamers with large cargoes of bozales are continually arriving in the island. These steamers are of American build and run from thirteen to fourteen knots ar hour. They carry at least one thousand slaves ach. Several of these slavers are reported to have been seen by her Majesty's cruisers, but they steam so rapidly that it is impossible to vertake them. Can the British government be sincere in their avowed desire to suppress this abominable traffic? If so, why do the not adopt the course pointed out to them years ago, and remove the blockading squadron from the coast of Africa to the cout of Cuba, where the slaves are exclusively landed? We can easily conceive how vitally this subject affects the interests of the free producing colonies, and especially Jamaica, which pays dearly for labor, and nust bitterly feel the unjust competition to which she is exposed in the markets of the United Kingdom.

In his connection the facts are noteworthy that Sir John Peter Grant, the Governor of Jamaica is bustly investigating the abuses of the coolie system of Emigration, which is, after all, but a species of slave trade, and that many English families resident in the rural district of the sland are preparing to leave, and are selling their landed property to negroes, in lots to suit purchasers-for instance, in the parish of Metcalfe, in exchange for pigs and poultry-rather than pay the excessive taxation upon land which could not profitably be culti-

The Dunderberg Ordered to France.

The Emperor Napoleon appears to be de sirous of seeing his late purchase, the Dunder berg; for we learn by a cable despatch from Paris that he has ordered the frigate Jean Bart, now lying at Annapolis, to proceed to this city or the purpose of taking that monster to France. If the peace of Europe had not been so recently secured for a while, we might attach some importance to this order. Having made the purchase when war looked threaten ing, and, therefore, being ready to strengther his navy at any cost, he now wants to see probably, if under the necessity of the hour be paid too dear for his whistle. Although our government declined to take the Dunderberg from the contractor, she is undoubtedly a formidable ressel of war. Nor do we think she is

vast sums of money. In a country like so inferior in power of resistance to the new heavy iron-plated frigates of the British navy as some have tried to make out. We hope his imperial Majesty may never have occasion use her, and that "the empire may be peace" for a long time to come. But should there be war and she should prove not formidable enough, we can build him monitors that would be more than a match for the best English vessels of war.

> The Death Rattle of the Mexican Empire. Mexican affairs are rapidly culminating in mportance. By the cable we have news that the Austrian Minister at Washington has received instructions from his government to open negotiations with Juares to save the life of Maximilian. In truth there is reason for the old Hapsburg throne to shake from fear that its last fillbuster may pay for his folly with his life; for the news from the scene of his exploits is most exciting, and, as he has sustained his transient empire in the most bloody decrees and by the desolation of half of Mexico, so his power is sinking under the weight of and even

breatens to be completely drowned in blood. From Mexico city come the most horrible accounts of the pressure which Marquez, the most desperate Mexican cutthroat in the imperial service, is placing on the city. One nillion of dollars was demanded inside of forty-eight hours, and the most fearful outrages perpetrated upon all the foreign merchants, except Americans, who would not pay their assessments. The foreign nations are thus getting a return argument for the one they used at the invasion of the country—that the imperialists went there to restore the blessings of peace, and that the empire was order. General Diaz has cut the aqueducts that supply the city with water, and the people are now reduced to the artesian wells for a scanty supply. Every effort is, in fact, being made by the leaders to preserve their lives a little longer, and they are defending themselves with the desperation of men who fight with halters around their necks. The diplomatic corps have suspended all relations with the empire, and Marquez coolly thinks that this demands future decision. He is making them drink to the dregs of the liquor they have for four years been distilling. Two Americans have also felt the weight of the imperial rule, and are in close confin Three French officers were shot for treachery, and the Austrian contingent, refusing longer to serve, had disbanded.

The celebrated castle of Chanultenec was tormed and taken on the 14th instant by the liberals, their lines advanced close to the city, and everything indicated that at an early day Mexico would fall. The fact that Diaz had been re-enforced from Querétaro indicates that the liberals have more troops than they require at that point to starve out Maximilian, who, it ppears, desires to surrender, but is preven nd almost held a prisoner by his friends firamon and Mejia, who do not relish the treatment that outraged Mexico has in store for them. On the 5th instant a dash was made minst the liberal lines, which resulted in ot fight of several hours, the imperialists being finally repulsed and driven to their works. The heavy guns which opened fire on the besieged city on the 6th, must soon reduce it to submission.

This Mexican strife cannot endure more than two weeks longer. Vera Cruz is nearly starved out. At the capital the imperial troops themselves, with the example set them by the foreign officers and the Austrians, must only be held ogether by the most bloody discipline. The policy of the liberal government appears not o be lost sight of. They rely as much on time as on hard fighting, feeling that the sentiment of the country is growing daily to unanimity against the empire. They can, therefore, torture the dying game as long as they please, and no doubt are enjoying the pleasure as an offset for the barbarism that has stained every line of march which imperialism has traced

Frightened Europe, having dared to disturb the march of republicanism in the New World, looks on aghast at the storm it has createdfirst begs the great republic to save its royal blood, and then, still fearful, proposes direct negotiation with Benito Juarez, the man upon whose head Maximilian long since set a price, which as yet he has never revoked. The Austrian eagle is making a strange flutter at the chance of losing a stray quill, and makes mistake with the Mexican government is supposing that direct application will be of greater value than that made through our government. It was the fashion in olden times to ansom captive princes-perhaps that may be the present intention. Certainly the Mexican overnment is hard pressed for cash and might e very willing to accept ten millions of dollars for a man who was not wise enough to know when to go bome. If the Austrians, in the poverty of their treasury, have no cash to spend, they will only make a bad matter worse by interfering. We long since informed the public that the constitutional Mexican governnent were determined to have no foreign interference in their affairs from any quarter; and Juarez is a man to adhere to his resolution. The note of Mr. Seward has doubtless been received with Mexican politeness, but we are not informed if the answer was satisfactory. Had it been we should have heard of it ere this We shall be surprised if the Mexican authorities are influenced in the slightest degree by these government applications for Maximilian's life. They know well what lesson they have to teach Europe, and the red republicanism of the country has no more respect for what Europe is pleased to term royal blood than it has for the blood of the American filibusters who have from time to time lost their lives on Spanish-American soil. It is evident that the empire is in its death throes, close pressed and held in its last struggle by powerful liberal armies, and the whole country supporting the grand liberal movenent. Intervention, imperialism, a royal head and all the retrograde power that brought on the war are about to sink in blood together.

A Speck of War in Formosa-What Does It

Our cable despatch from Liverpool yester day informs us that news had arrived there that the United States gunboat Ashuelot had combarded a town in the island of Formosa, because the natives had murdered the shipwrecked crew of the American bark Rover. If this be true, we have no doubt the natives deserved the chastisement; for our naval commanders, unlike the British, are not in the habit of being very aggressive, nor do they

fire upon a town without sufficient provocation. We beg to call Mr. Seward's particular attention to this incident. It may afford him an opportunity to annex the island of Formosa, either by conquest or pur-chase. It is a rich and beautiful island in the China Sea, right in the track of the steam communication we are opening with the Flowery Kingdom, and has any number of coaling stations and other advantages. We submit to the Secretary of State whether it would not be a capital opportunity to whip the Formosians into selling their island, or to fight up a large debt against them, and then, after the British and French plan, seize the island by way of payment. As we are in the real estate and annexing line of business, such a valuable chance ought not to be lost.

Religious Liberty in Peru.

One of the main features of our recent news from Peru is the discussion of the religious question in the Peruvian Congress. This discussion took place on the 2d of April, when the three following proposals were submitted to the House:religion of the State, and as such be main and protected. This was passed without oppo-sition. Second, that the State would recognise no other religion. This was passed with but one dissentient. Third, that the public worship of any other sect or denomination should not be allowed or practised in the republic. This third proposition excited the atmost turmoft and disturbance for several days. Five-eighths of the Congress were opposed to it and were ready to vote for its rejection; but the government prevented this by prevailing upon some of the members and by purchasing the votes of others. The measure was carried by a majority of three. According to our special correspondent in Lima, religious tolerance practically exists already in that city. There are two Protestant churches in Lima, besides a Jewish synagogue and half a dozen Buddhist temples for Chinese worship. The first three of these cannot be closed with impunity, and government is aware of the fact. A wise and salutary pressure upon the Cabinet had led to the introduction of a bill providing for the religious wants of the non-Catholic portion of the community, and making it lawful for them to worship God as they please in private buildings, upon private property. This bill, we are in-formed, had been well received and would become law; and the question of religious tolerance, notwithstanding all the turbulence to which it had given rise in the discussion, will remain just where it has been all along. Neither party gains a jot or tittle any way.

The Watering Places.

Notwithstanding the discouraging anticipations indulged in by some of our contemporaries in regard to the prospects of the water laces this year, there seems to be no lack of confidence and energy on the part of the hotal keepers and others who are directly inter-in them. Howey effort is being made to the season earlier than usual, it being bell that there will be an unusual demand for accommodations, owing to the numbers who have given up housekeeping on account of the exac-tions of their landlords. These persons can go to a watering place, pay high prices at the hotels and boarding houses, and yet economise on their town expenditures. There will, there fore, be a considerable increase in the number of visitors from this cause alone. But in addition to it the watering places will have a large accession of guests from the South; for all the people there are not ruined, and those who have the means will not fail to profit by the opportunity of returning to their old summer haunts. Against them we have to balance the numbers taken away by the Paris Exhibition. These, we are satisfied, will make but demonstrated that the numbers visiting Europe this season will not much exceed the average of former years.

As to the watering places that are likely to be most frequented, there is, as usual, a variety of speculations. Some incline to Saratoga, some to Newport, some to Sharon and others to Long Branch. The character of these places is changing all the time. Formerly Saratoga used to be the great resort of our bles. Latterly it has become the haunt of fast women and gamblers. Newport has a dual character. It has a fashions population, which is more or less resident, and s as distinct as possible from that of the hotels. The fashionable people have cottages of their own lining the shore, and form a society apart. The hotel guests are pretty much of the same class as those that frequent Saratoga. Sharon always boasts of excellent society. There is a certain number of our best families who never miss visiting it for a few weeks in the season. Moreover, it is a favorite resort for invalids, who dislike noisy places, and who frequent it for its pure air and quiet enjoyments. Cape May is also a place to which good company is attracted. This year it will be gayer than usual, owing to the visits of the yachtmen, who will rendesyous there in great numbers. The most popular and fashionable resort of all, judging by the promise of last season, will, in all likelihood, be Long Branch. Its spleudid seach, its numerous and comfortable botels, nd its close neighborhood to the city, all contribute to render it the most desirable spot to which our citizens and families can re-Even for the people of Boston and Philadelphia it has attractions which induce them to rive it the preference over their own summer escris. Here they meet all the most remarkable people of the metropolis, whether they be merchants, clergymen, authors, artists or actors, and they get the news of the day almost as soon as it is published here. Long Branch will, therefore, probably for some years to come, enjoy the vogue which it has an quired. So far as convenience is concerned, t certainly holds out advantages to New Yorkers which no other watering place offers.

THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

Prevenced, May 25, 1867.
The shareholders of the Pittaburg, Fort Wayns an Chicago Railroad Company met to-day for the purpose of considering the proposition of the directors to increase the capital stock 15,900 shares. 44,677 shares were on n favor of the scheme, and none against it. mate of the directors is -For shop machinery, \$455,000 mate of the directors is — For shop machinery, \$456,000; for buildings, \$295,000; for water houses, \$465,000; 600 bridges and onlyerts, \$251,500; for side tracks, \$115,000; for real estate, \$34,000. Total, \$1,200,000. Deprements of the new stock, representing the amount of the bonds redeemed by the sinking fund, is to be credited to the shareholders, and 30 per cent is to be paid in cenh at the time of subscribing. The new stock will coarry a divideed for the quarter ending beptomber 30. Entire harmony prevailed; and the shareholders, subparated, well pressed with the luterchange of views that recurred.